

VOLUME XLV—NUMBER 239.

HAVEMEYER FREE.

The Sugar Trust President Found Not Guilty of Contempt.

QUESTION WAS IRRELEVANT

That was Asked Him by the Senate Committee and Had Nothing to Do with the Direct Issue—Judge Bradley Instructs Jury to Render a Verdict of Acquittal. Decision Does Not Affect Hearles' Case. Similar to that of Becker Chapman.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—"Certainly I am satisfied with the verdict," said Henry O. Havemeyer, to an Associated Press reporter a few minutes after the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon. "The verdict," he continued, "ought to be satisfactory to every decent man in this and every other country."

That was the only expression the President of the American Sugar Refining Company would make upon the result of his trial which had been in progress for three days before Judge Bradley. The verdict was the culmination of a long legal battle which began three years ago, when Mr. Havemeyer declined as a witness before the senate sugar investigating committee, to furnish the committee with data as to the political contributions made by the company of which he is president to the local and state campaigns of 1892 and 1893.

Brother Chapman, around whom the preliminary battle was fought, was found guilty and is now serving a thirty days sentence in the county jail. The conclusion of the trial was abrupt. The defense produced no witnesses. When the defense moved that the court instruct the jury to order an acquittal on six grounds, the principal one of which was that the committee did not have jurisdiction and that the question asked was not pertinent.

This morning the district attorney made a valiant attempt to induce the presiding judge to over-rule the motion. But the court, after taking an hour and a half to weigh the arguments sustained the motion. In rendering his decision, which was very lengthy, Judge Bradley declined to rule on the main question as to the jurisdiction of the senate committee.

He said the questions involved in that proposition were of such grave importance that he would not rule on that point without further and more careful examination. But he held it was unnecessary to rule on the main contention. Practically he sustained the motion upon the single ground that the question (calling for data as to state and local contributions) demanded information not within the knowledge of, and which, in given all, must have been procured from books, and of which the books themselves were the best testimony. Although the verdict of not guilty was given by the jury it was a verdict returned under the court's directions and amounted practically to the judge's throwing the case out of court.

Mr. Davis, the district attorney, said that the verdict in this case would not affect the case of John E. Hearles, secretary of the Sugar Refining Company, whose trial will be proceeded with tomorrow. Mr. Davis said that Mr. Hearles had directly refused to answer questions and that his case was in no way parallel with that of Mr. Havemeyer.

THE TARIFF BILL

Making Good Progress—The Committee Sustained on Every Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The senate made good progress on the tariff bill to-day, disposing of about ten pages. Several votes were taken, the finance committee being sustained in each case by majorities varying from six to fifteen. The drug schedule was under discussion and the debate was large and technical. Occasionally, however, it branched off to general phases of the tariff, although at no time during the day was there a speech of more than five minutes' duration. Before taking up the tariff bill, the final conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to, including the provision suspending until March 1 next, the executive order, creating extensive forest reserves.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT

Of the Democrats to Block the Administration's Cuban Policy Defeated by Speaker Reed—A Weak Point of Order Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—There was an attempt to bring forward the Cuban question in the house to-day as soon as the journal had been read. Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.), shouted "a question of privilege," and sent to the clerk's desk a resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans.

The gentleman should state his question," Mr. Dingley interposed.

This Mr. Lewis began to do, saying that the senate had recently passed such a resolution and that the house should take it up. Mr. Dingley made the point that this was not a privileged question, but Speaker Reed said nothing and Mr. Lewis proceeded with a parliamentary argument. He contended that any question dealing with the foreign relations of the government was one of the highest privilege.

In support of this position, Mr. Lewis quoted Fox in the British parliament, Henry Clay in 1822, on the question of recognition of the Spanish republic and a resolution relating to Hawaii which Mr. Dingley had attempted to call up in the regular course and which Mr. McCrery, of Kentucky, had attempted to make a point of order. It had been then reported, he said, that the present speaker said a question of foreign relations was always a privileged question.

The speaker permitted the resolution to be read as follows:

"Whereas, the United States senate assembled has duly by a proper form of resolution declared for a state of neutrality, according to the island of Cuba all rights as a belligerent as against Spain, and

"Whereas, it is asserted that such right of recognition exists only with the executive of the United States, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives that, as a foreign policy of the United States, it is the right and authority of the senate and house of representatives in adopting a foreign policy of the United States to recognize as Congress, the belligerency of, and declare the attitude of neutrality of the United States to the island of Cuba, or any other government or country when in the sense of the house such course is demanded by existing conditions."

The resolution, having been read, Mr. Reed promptly declared it out of order. "Such a resolution," he said, "is not in the regular course and can be referred to a committee," he said.

"Does the speaker hold that the resolution should be referred to some committee that is yet to be appointed?" Mr. Lewis inquired.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Reed tersely. From this ruling Mr. Lewis appealed and Mr. Dingley's motion to table the appeal was carried, 91 to 57. Messrs. Cooper, of Wisconsin; Linney, of North Carolina; Mahany, of New York, of the Republicans, and Berry, of Kentucky; Meyer, of Louisiana; McCellan, of New York; Settle, of Kentucky, and other Democrats restrained from voting.

On roll call the speaker was sustained, 88 to 51; present and not voting 17, and he announced "no quorum."

Immediately Mr. Dingley moved to adjourn and with several Democrats shouting for recognition of the motion was carried by a party vote, and at 12:55 p. m., the house adjourned to Monday.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, to be minister to Brazil; Charles Burdett Hart, of West Virginia, to be minister to Colombia; Assistant Engineer Doctor E. Dismukes to be a passed assistant engineer in the navy.

What the Marietta Did.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—A telegram received at the navy department from the builders of the gunboat Marietta, which has been engaged in making her first trial trips off the California coast, states that the ship made 12.8 knots per hour for four hours yesterday. She was required to make not less than 12 knots. There is no provision for premium for speed.

BIG MINERS' STRIKE

Will be Ordered on Account of the Non-appeal Enjoined by Pittsburgh Men.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 27.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, have decided to order a general strike throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, to secure the sixty-nine cent rate for mining. The order is expected to be in the hands of the workmen within a very few days.

More than 50,000 miners will be affected by the order, and a desperate struggle between the men and operators will result.

The order, it is said, has been decided on because of the fact that thirteen of the large coal companies in the Pittsburgh district have secured control of all the lake front dockage.

This year the conditions in the lake market are entirely different from what they were in former years. Time was when the smaller operators could market coal on the lake front, but this year all has been changed. Now they cannot dispose of any coal unless it goes through the hands of the thirteen coal companies.

While the miners in the Pittsburgh district have been battling against a reduction to fifty-four cents a ton, the operators have been quietly at work on the lake front. Every foot of dockage is now in the hands of one of the thirteen companies. With coal mined at fifty-four cents, they would be in virtual control of the market, and need not fear inroads by any of the smaller operators.

The companies having succeeded in getting control of the docks are: Mark Hanna & Company, Elsworth Coal Company, Cuddy, Miller & Company, the W. L. Scott Mines, Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, Moon Run Coal Company, Osborn Saeger & Company, Morgan, Moore & Bain, Pickands, Mather & Company, W. P. Reid, Robinson Coal Company, Pittsburgh & Chicago Coal Company and the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company. It is claimed by the miners' officials that trade has been solicited at the fifty-four cent rate. The coal comes from Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The Pittsburgh district was the cause of much contention in the national convention of the miners held in Columbus, Ohio, last January. During the month of December preceding the operators in this district offered the miners sixty cents a ton during the months of January and February and sixty-five cents the following months. The local miners refused to accept the offer.

Question was acted on by the national convention and taken entirely out of the hands of the Pittsburgh district officials. It was referred to the executive board, and they were given power to act. They were instructed to make a demand for sixty-nine cents at a time they thought proper.

The board has been considering the question for some time. During the past two weeks, Mr. D. Hatchford, the national president has been in the Pittsburgh district and has made a report to the board. Patrick Dolan, president of the Pittsburgh district, said to-night that the board had decided to declare a strike in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

"I have advised against a strike, and can say that I am not in favor of it," said Patrick Dolan to-night. "But since the executive board has taken the matter out of our hands, I have come to the conclusion that the miners of the Pittsburgh district might just as well go down making a struggle for what is due them as starving to death."

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION

Adopts Civil Service Plan of Promoting Tin Plate Firms.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—The convention of the Amalgamated Association to-day adopted as an addition to the constitution, a civil service plan of promotion as prepared by a special committee. The plan covers every grade of work in the metal trades. It renders the matter of promotion in the mills very simple. An advance of 12 1/2 per cent for the shearmen was allowed in the tin plate scale to-day in addition of yesterday's, viz: 15 per cent for rolls, 12 1/2 per cent for heating, 5 per cent for doubling. The sheet iron scale was advanced 15 per cent to-day.

Manufacturers Cannot Agree.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 27.—The tin plate manufacturers after a two day's meeting to discuss the wage scale complications, adjourned this evening after deciding that they would not accede to the demand of the workers for an advance. They agreed to close down their plants rather than pay the advance.

GREEKS PROTEST

Against the Terms Demanded by the Turkish Sultan.

ATHENS, May 27.—The Greek government has sent a memorandum to the powers, protesting against the indemnity demanded by Turkey and also protesting against the proposed rectification of the Greek frontier.

It is reported that the Turks have confiscated 1,500,000 bushels of wheat at Vohra, and that the Turkish commander has issued a proclamation, calling upon the peasants to return and gather the harvest or their crops will be confiscated.

REDUCED TAXES

Is the Line the Constitution Makers Work On.

LABORS SO FAR COMMENDED

And, as a Whole, Merit Approval—County Treasurers, to be Elected, are Provided For—Abolition of Fee System Will Finally Prevail—The Maximum Rate of County Taxes Reduced from 90 to 75 Cents—Will Adjourn Soon.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 27.—A number of amendments to the constitution was adopted to-day, by the committee and others pending rejected, which disposed of a large part of the matter before the committee. The business before the body is now nearly disposed of and a few days more will complete the work, and unless unwise amendments are rushed through in the last day or two, on hasty and immature consideration, the work of the committee is talked of here as meriting approval as a whole.

The amendment providing for the election of a treasurer for each of the counties was adopted. This was agreed upon without much opposition from the five members who voted against the amendment and is in line with the majority of expressions received by the committee.

The matter of the election of three real estate appraisers for each county, which was defeated the other day, came before the body again in the form of a new resolution introduced by Mr. Darst to provide for the election of one land appraiser for each county. The proposition was therefore urged earnestly, again, and after having been amended to provide for the election of not less than one nor more than three appraisers of land in each county, and providing for an reappraisal every six years, it carried.

Another important amendment adopted without a vote in opposition to it, was that fixing maximum rate of taxation at seventy-five cents for county purposes, instead of ninety-five as heretofore.

An amendment was proposed to abolish the fee system in the county offices, as has been done with reference to the state officers, and it was evident the proposition would have carried had not a faulty construction in the language of the amendment been pointed out by Senator Young, which induced members to change their votes, and the defeat of the proposition followed.

The language will be corrected and unless a stronger opposition is developed among the members than was manifested to-day, the fee system in the counties will be on the way to eradication.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

In Annual Session at Clarksburg—Officers Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., May 27.—The annual convention of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, of West Virginia, was held at the court house to-day, President Speldel of Wheeling, presiding. The usual routine of business was transacted and a number of important matters relative to the welfare of the association were discussed. Officers for the ensuing year are as follows: John Ruhl, esq., of Clarksburg, president; J. M. Jackson, jr., of Parkersburg, vice president; John Waterhouse, of Wheeling, treasurer, and James Cummins, of Wheeling, secretary.

The Maryland Association was represented by Mr. Orrick, of Cumberland, and the Ohio association by Mr. Brannan of Bridgeport. An elaborate banquet was tendered the association by the Clarksburg members and that pleasant feature of the convention is in progress at the Traders' hotel to-night. Among the Wheeling members present are Messrs. Waterwell, Wagner, Baer, Nelson, and Maxwell. Prominent among the guests at the banquet are Colonel B. K. McMeichen and Major B. C. Taylor, of Wheeling, S. C. McMaster, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Armsby, of Chicago. The association adjourned this evening to meet next year at Huntington.

ICE ON THE MOUNTAINS

A Big Freeze at Oakland and Vicinity, and Everything Frostitten.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

NEWBURGH, W. Va., May 27.—There was a big freeze last night on the summit of the Alleghenies. Travellers report that at Deer Park, Swanton, and other high points ice was formed on the ponds, and lakes were pretty thick to bear the weight of a boy. Along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio from Terra Alta, W. Va., east as far as Cumberland the foliage on the trees is as brown as in the fall of the year. Vegetables and farm crops are reported to have been damaged by the freeze to a great extent.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

The President will visit the Nashville exposition June 10.

Rev. Father Bigham, pastor of St. Bridget's church, Pittsburgh, died of pneumonia yesterday.

The President has under consideration the question of sending a special representative to represent the United States at Queen Victoria's jubilee.

Twelve thousand striking miners in the Streator, Ill., district will go to work at the 22 1/2 cent rate, with a differential of 10 cents in favor of the La Salle and Braidwood fields.

President McKinley will revoke the order made by President Cleveland consolidating the pension agencies, and they will stand in the same position as if the order had not been made.

It is reported by steamer from China that in the province of Kweichow, an attack was made on the Christian missions and that Rev. Father Manell, in charge of the chapel at Loh was murdered.

The Nebraska Prohibitionists nominated D. M. Strong for supreme court justice and Mrs. Isabella Shurlock for university regent. The platform declares for prohibition and equal suffrage.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage was in Cincinnati yesterday, and in response to inquiries said that all reports of disarrangements in the cabinet on the Cuban question are nonsensical "fakes."

The report of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh reflects the depressed condition prevailing in the industries of the country during the past year, the decrease in tonnage upon the entire system having been 112,898 tons as compared with 1895. The largest items were iron and steel, coke, iron, limestone and miscellaneous merchandise. There was a falling off of 3,918 cars in the coal delivered to the lake ports at Cleveland, Ashtabula and Erie, and of 26,707 cars in the ore received from these ports.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

Decide to Meet Again at Winona—Sunday School Work Discussed—Session Drawing to a Close.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 27.—The interests of American Sabbath Union occupied the time of the Presbyterian general assembly to-day during the first half hour, usually devoted to devotional exercises. Dr. J. W. Hathaway, president of the union, presided and made remarks, during which he said that the disorganization of Sabbath in America had no parallel in Europe. A report was made by Dr. Withrow, of the committee on bills and overtures concerning organic union with the Southern Presbyterian church. The following answer was made and adopted by the assembly:

"We reiterate our readiness to take active steps toward such union as soon as the Lord in His providence shall open a way. An official letter and salutations were ordered sent to the general synod of the German reformed church, and a negative answer was sent to the request of the national temperance union that the assembly send a delegate to their convention. A committee of fifteen was ordered appointed, representative of all shades of opinion in the church to arrange a plan of co-operation and harmonize all interests engaged in the work of home missions. The importance of this action was in the fact that the contest over the board of home missions in the assembly this week grew out of differences of opinion upon this subject. The judicial committee, Dr. Minton chairman, reported recommending that as the assembly had already adjusted the matter, Dr. Booth and others be allowed to withdraw the appeal against the synod of New York. This had reference to what was done in enjoining presbyteries from receiving students of union seminary under their care with a view to licensure.

Elder James A. Mount, governor of Indiana, chairman of the committee, made recommendations as to the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster confessional standard, reported resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen and fixing the second Thursday of the assembly session in 1898 as the time for the celebration.

The rest of the order of the morning was report on work of the board of aid for colleges.

The report of the standing committee was read by Mr. Duncan Brown, of Missouri, reviewing the work of the board and recommending gifts of \$150,000 for its use during the coming year.

At the opening of the afternoon session Dr. Wilson Phraner was appointed the assembly's delegate to the general assembly of the Reformed Dutch church, which is to meet in June, and fraternal greetings were read from the assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church now in session at Englewood, Ill.

The regular order of the afternoon was then taken up, being the report on the work of the board of church erection.

The decision as to the place of next meeting of the assembly was the subject of the afternoon session. Invitations were received from the Westminster church of Minneapolis, from the Presbytery of Philadelphia to meet in the new Witherspoon building of the board of publication, and from the directors of the Winona assembly.

The vote was taken on Minneapolis, but only two votes were recorded in its favor.

One hundred and fifty votes were recorded in favor of Philadelphia, but a large majority voted against it. It was taken for granted that these votes were all in favor of Winona and a motion was made to make the vote on that place unanimous. In spite of a considerable chorus of "noes," the motion was declared carried. The assembly then adjourned till morning.

Instead of the usual popular meeting in the evening a large audience greeted Dr. John Henry Barrows, who recently returned from India, where he had been commissioned to present the claims of Christianity to the educated youth in law, medicine and college towns. For over an hour he held the close attention of his audience while describing the serious scenes which he had beheld and the progress of missionary labors in various parts of the world.

MORE LEVIES BREAK

At El Paso, Texas, and the Entire City in Danger—Many Families are Fleeced Homeless.

DALLAS, Texas, May 27.—A special to the News from El Paso, Texas, says: This morning the river showed a rise of six inches over last night and the water was sweeping down the river at a terrific rate. Early in the morning the headgate of the canal which is above the levee began to give way and five hundred men with logs, sacks or sand and water balls were put to work to prevent a break at the head gate, while about 1,000 men were stretched along the improvised levees at the other side of the city where the water continued to creep up.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the head gate gave way with a rush and a roar, the river pouring into the canal. The fire alarm was sounded to warn the people living in the lower districts and in an instant the city was in such wild confusion that for half an hour it was impossible to make any organized effort to take another stand against the waters, which were soon over the banks of the canal, inundating the territory through which it passed on both sides.

The people living along the banks of the canal are the poor laboring classes and their homes were soon under water. Fathers and mothers had to wade through the water from their homes, taking their children in their arms. The houses being in most cases built of adobe, melted away at the touch of the rushing torrents and household furniture, clothing, etc., while men were at work trying to keep the waters from crossing the Santa Fe yards where they would flood the passenger depot, and then pour down on the gas and electric light works and numerous manufacturing plants and wholesale houses located just north of the Santa Fe yards.

The levee at the foot of El Paso street broke and in a short time twenty little residences in that locality were flooded. By this time the people for three blocks north of the flood were moving out and the streets were thronged with wagons, carts, and wheelbarrows, loaded with the belongings of those fleeing from the rising waters. For three miles across the town and the river front, everybody is moving up into the business portion of the city and to the more elevated residence sections.

The river is still rising. The break this afternoon resulted in leaving at least one hundred poor families homeless. The water at 4:30 was threatening the business portion of the city. One hundred feet of levee on the Mexican side has been washed away and quite a number of houses are flooded. Men are hard at work trying to save the two street railway bridges. Thousands of citizens are watching the raging waters. If the river rises ten inches more it will flood the business portion of El Paso.

TERRIBLE WRECK.

Nine Men are Killed and a Number are Injured.

IT WAS A HEAD-END COLLISION

And the Locomotive are Turned Into Scrap Iron—Freight Train Runs Away on a Grade and Crashes into a Passenger Train Standing at Pocatello, Idaho, Station—Sheep-shearers Comprise Most of the Victims—List of Dead and Injured.

POCATELLO, Idaho, May 27.—A head end collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, twenty-five miles west of here, at 4:30 o'clock, caused the death, so far as known, of nine men and the serious injury of eight others. Two of the latter will die. This is the worst wreck that has occurred on the Short Line in many years.

The west-bound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight, coming east ran into the hill west of the Falls. It is thought the airbrakes were tampered with. The freight was running fifty miles an hour, and crashed into the passenger train, which was already backing up right in front of the station. Two men were on the station platform, one was killed and the other fatally injured. Both engines were converted into scrap iron and twenty freight cars piled up in a heap.

Eight box car passengers, sheep shearers and tramps, were crushed to death. Up to noon five bodies had been taken out. George Moore, the engineer of the freight, is seriously injured. The freight, Dick Cosgrove, had a leg broken, and C. E. Heckman, engineer of the passenger, sustained slight injuries. He stayed by his engine after he had reversed it.

The conductor and brakeman were on top of the freight setting the brakes and firemen Cosgrove had climbed back to help, when the crash came.

The dead are:

C. W. Shields, about thirty-five years old, residence unknown.

D. L. Thompson, Dayton, Washington.

John R. Cooper, Wellsville, Utah.

J. Steffen, Dillon, Mont.

Five unknown men, all sheep shearers, being their way.

The injured, besides trainmen already mentioned, are:

G. W. Brennan, Pearl, Idaho, leg broken.

F. D. Springer, Dayton, Wash., leg broken.

John Bergan, Brigham, Utah, leg broken.

John Peters, residence unknown, leg broken.

William Connolly, Great Barrington, Mass., crushed and injured internally; will die.

ALABAMA TRAGEDY.

Two Dead and Three Seriously Wounded in an Affray at Oakman.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 27.—The little town of Oakman, Walker county, was the scene of a desperate shooting affray this afternoon. The following are the dead and wounded:

Isaac Appling, aged fifty, mayor of Oakman, and a leading merchant of the place; Charles Williams, aged thirty, a machinist.

Wounded: Andrew Richards, clerk in the store of Appling Bros. shot in the head; will die; Montgomery Appling, brother and business partner of Mayor Appling, shot in the body; wound not necessarily fatal; William Duncan, an Englishman, shot in the head and back; will die.

The two Applings, Duncan and Richards were shot by Williams. The latter was slain by Montgomery Appling. Williams was a travelling machinist, who recently came to Oakman from Mississippi to secure work at the coal mines. To-day while intoxicated he entered the store of Appling Bros, the largest business house at Oakman, and became very boisterous. Mayor Appling was slain by Williams, who went to call a policeman, when Williams drew a revolver and opened fire on Appling, who fell dead at the first shot with a bullet in his heart. Montgomery Appling, who was standing behind the counter, only a feet away, snatched up a Winchester rifle and began firing on the murderer. Williams received two balls in his body, but after he had fallen, continued firing until he had emptied his pistol. Andrew Richards, a clerk, was shot in the head by Williams, while trying to escape from the place. William Duncan, an Englishman, who has been prospecting in Walker county, was shot in the leg and back. Montgomery Appling was also wounded. It is thought both Duncan and Richards will die before to-morrow.

THE WINTERSTEEN TRIAL

Knorr's Testimony Like a Chapter from Novel—Why He Used Dynamite.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., May 27.—The third day of the trial of L. S. Wintersteen for conspiracy to murder by an attempt to blow up the residence of Levi E. Waller with dynamite, was resumed to-day. Clifton Knorr, whose testimony yesterday created a profound sensation, gave a long account of the events following his flight to Reading. He said that Wintersteen had coached him thoroughly on the part he had to play and promised to defend him in case he was arrested after the dynamite outrage.

When the desirability of murdering Mrs. Knorr was broached, witness said Wintersteen had gotten diphtheria germs to use in lieu of poison to prevent detection of the crime.

Concerning the diphtheria germ story Knorr said:

"In Wintersteen's house in December, 1895, Wintersteen suggested getting diphtheria germs to give Mrs. Knorr and get her out of the way. He gave me fifteen dollars and I went to New York and saw John Rothschild, and he said he thought he could get me some germs from a doctor. I afterwards got a letter saying that Rothschild could get them on the receipt of five dollars, which Mr. Wintersteen borrowed from Mr. Townsend, a tailor.

"I sent the money by United States express to 324 Broadway, New York city. A few days later I received the germs and in the evening showed them to Wintersteen in his office. I promised at Wintersteen's suggestion to scatter them over my mother's clothing, but I took them down and threw them away. After this he suggested getting tartrate of antimony, which he said, would be hard to trace. This I got and showed to Wintersteen and then threw it away also, making no attempt to use it on my mother.

"I gave mother something on two occasions, but I put it into a cup without her knowledge. It was not poisonous."

The cross-examination, which was continued by Attorney Shields, failed

to shake the testimony of Knorr in any material respect. When asked why he did not kill Mr. Waller with a knife or a revolver, Knorr replied that he did not wish to.

"Are reasons I used dynamite," he said, "was because Wintersteen told me I had been fooling him so long I was afraid to, further deceive him. I was afraid of his anger and also feared that he would not give me any more money."

This testimony created a profound sensation. Knorr was on the stand all forenoon.

IN POSING CEREMONY

At St. Peter's in Rome—Canonization of Two Saints—Tremendous Crowds and a Novel Spectacle.

ROME, May 27.—The canonization to-day of the blessed Zaccaria, founder of the order of Barnabites and of the blessed Fourier de Matalincour, successors of the Apostle of Moravia, was the most impressive ceremony witnessed at St. Peter's since the abolition of the temporal power of the popes, the only diadema in this morning's ceremonial and a thousand which occurred under the sovereignty of the popes being that the eternal gates of St. Peter were closed and that tickets of admission to the cathedral had to be obtained.

The huge basilica was thronged. According to estimates 40,000 persons were present. The approaches to the church were lined by Italian troops. Inside the building were the pontifical grandees and the Swiss pontifical guards. Young men belonging to the different Catholic societies under the direction of the pontifical chamberlains, acted as ushers.

From as early as 6 o'clock in the morning a stream of carriages and pedestrians set in toward the basilica and by 8 o'clock St. Peter's was crowded. Its interior was aglow with the lights of thousands of candles which a force of three hundred lay brothers commenced light at the apse, where the pontifical throne, surmounted by an immense picture of the Holy Trinity, was surrounded by lanterns depicting the miracles wrought by the blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier.

Soon after 8 o'clock the strains of "Ave Maria" heralded the approach of the inaugural procession from the Sistine chapel. It was headed by representatives of the mendicant and monastic orders and was typical of the entire ecclesiastical order from the student to the prelates, cardinals and cardinals, culminating in the venerable figure of the supreme pontiff, Leo XIII, borne on the Sedia Gestatoria, attended by the bearers of traditional sabelli. His haloed head was the pontifical tiara; in his left hand he carried a lighted candle and with his right hand he blessed the people while traversing the nave.

The procession halted at the altar of the blessed sacrament, to permit of the pope making adoration. Then, after the pontifical noble guard had presented arms, his holiness proceeded to the apse and seated himself on the throne, on the steps of which were grouped twelve assistant archbishops and bishops.

The assembled dignitaries of